

COAL! COAL!
1 HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at
the wharves, the lowest market price, best qual-
ity, and lowest rates.
KILLING, KY.
appt'dt. Third street, near corner of Main.

Bairroads.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

And ITS BRANCHES.

1861.

Fall and Winter Schedules.

COMMENCING NOV. 4, 1860.

TEAINS GOING SOUTH AS FOLLOWS:

MAIN STEAM.

Leave Louisville... No. 1. Nov. 2.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Arrive at Cincinnati... 10:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M.

Cave City... 11:30 A.M. 6:30 P.M.

Frankfort... 1:30 P.M. 6:30 P.M.

Lexington... 2:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.

Both trains will stop at regular stations before

Lebanon, Frankfort, and Lexington.

Leave Louisville... No. 2. Nov. 3.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Arrive at Cincinnati... 10:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 3. Nov. 4.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 4. Nov. 5.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 5. Nov. 6.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 6. Nov. 7.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 7. Nov. 8.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 8. Nov. 9.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 9. Nov. 10.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 10. Nov. 11.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 11. Nov. 12.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 12. Nov. 13.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 13. Nov. 14.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 14. Nov. 15.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 15. Nov. 16.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 16. Nov. 17.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 17. Nov. 18.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 18. Nov. 19.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 19. Nov. 20.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 20. Nov. 21.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 21. Nov. 22.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 22. Nov. 23.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 23. Nov. 24.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 24. Nov. 25.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 25. Nov. 26.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 26. Nov. 27.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 27. Nov. 28.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 28. Nov. 29.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 29. Nov. 30.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 30. Nov. 31.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 31. Dec. 1.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 32. Dec. 2.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 33. Dec. 3.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 34. Dec. 4.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 35. Dec. 5.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 36. Dec. 6.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 37. Dec. 7.

Arrive at Lebanon Junction... 10 A.M. 4:30 P.M.

Both trains stop at regular stations before

Lebanon and Cincinnati.

Leave Louisville... No. 38. Dec. 8.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY MORNING—NOV. 8.

To Our Friends—The Weekly Courier.

In a few days we part with thousands of our campaign subscribers. If our labors in behalf of the glorious principles of the Democratic party, in behalf of the equality of the States, in behalf of the Union, have not been rewarded, we may say they will not be imposed to continue the tortuous course between us by robbing their subscriptions, and that they will give the WEEKLY COURIER the benefit of their influence, and aid the cause of truth by sending us with their own names those of their neighbors and friends who have not here-tofore read our paper.

The present posture of affairs indicates that we are on the eve of great events—More than half of our sovereign States are so dissatisfied with the unyielding and uncompromising party in the recent election as to seriously meditate resort to extreme measures for the maintenance of their rights. There will probably, almost certainly, be State conventions held, calling meetings of State Legislatures, and political convulsions throughout the country. In a few weeks Congress will assemble; and the great question of the day—the public will be well informed that the attention of the Federal Legislature. In but a few months ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be inaugurated President, and a new policy, for weal or woe, will be adopted in the national administration. Every man who feels an interest in the affairs of the country, now needs an enterprising, frank, and reliable journal. No one who is not willing to use a large range of exerts to trumpet a horn, affecting the deepest interests of all who boast the name of American citizens will without such a paper.

That the WEEKLY COURIER will furnish the latest news in regard to everything transpiring in our own country or abroad that can be of interest to the public, we need give no guarantee. But the reader who is familiar with our paper, will easily see that it is the most unbiased and disinterested journal in the South, and that it commands the confidence of every American citizen.

The size, character, reputation, and character of our paper, are such as to command it those who are reliable, a reliable family journal, while its popularity justifies us in claiming to be the People's Paper; and this claim will maintain by increased diligence in adapting it to the wants of all classes, and determined efforts to make it indispensable to everyone who would be well informed.

The time is an auspicious time for those who are interested in doing so, with a view to keep posts in the events of the most important period in the existence of the country, and we will be obliged to each of our friends as will use a little effort just now in extending its circulation in their respective neighborhoods. Our arrangements in the new office, to which we shall remove during the present week, are such as to enable us to make the change at any time.

What we have done for the Wizard Czarina, and twenty thousand new subscribers will be a most gratifying assurance that our friends and the people of the whole country are satisfied with our course during the arduous political canvas just closed.

Lincoln's Election—His Position and the Policy of his Administration.

There is no longer room for hope—Liberation of slaves, and the independence of Black Republicans, is certainly the President elect of the United States. The anti-slavery party, twenty years ago, was despised, and powerless faction, without a majority in any State, district, county, or township in the United States, with its views and professed aims belligerently insisted, has overspread the larger portion of the country, and has compelled all of the non-slaveholding States to cast their votes for Mr. LINCOLN, who is elected to the emphatic protest and earnest remonstrance of all the slaveholding States. For the first time in the history of the country, that calamity so much feared by Washington and Jefferson, and the statement of the day, is upon us. The Anti-Slavery organization has been formed, and its members are sent abroad through nearly half the States of the Union and strike with fear to the heart of the whole, which they were but for a few weeks.

The events which have transpired in Mexico during the past summer have not been few or wanting in significance, and the approaching season, if it does not open up a new field of operations, will present many a closer view. We have been called upon successively to record the triumph of the Federal arms over San Luis Potosi; their reverses a few weeks afterwards, not far from the scene of their recent triumph; their subsequent recovery and victory at Lagos; the siege and capture of Guadalajara; and finally the concentration of troops for the march on Mexico City. It is to be expected that the result of this will be the fall of San Luis Potosi; and that we may expect to see the events of the most important period in the history of the country, which calamity so much feared by Washington and Jefferson, and the statement of the day, is upon us.

What is to be the result of the success of the anti-slavery party on the Third instant? What will the Southern States do? What will be the course of the incoming national Administration? What is to be the future of our beloved country?

These questions are of great moment, next to the people of the slaveholding States, and more directly interested, than to the people of the free States, who owe their prosperity and present position to their connection in the Union with the South.

There is great alarm and feeling throughout all the South, and by many it is believed that the cotton-producing States will regard the success of the Black Republicans, as the signal for war against all the anti-slavery institutions, and at once take steps for withdrawal from the Federal Union. We, of course, cannot speak for the States to which we refer, and our means of knowing the sentiments prevailing among the people thereof is not sufficient to justify us in predicting whether they will resort to extreme measures or not. The most imminent danger, however, is that the cotton-producing States will be compelled to impose upon the Mexican people a code of laws, and a system of government, which will be a most gratifying assurance that our friends and the people of the whole country are satisfied with our course during the arduous political canvas just closed.

What will Mr. Lincoln do? What is he disposed to do? for he will really be without power to do anything, at least during the first year of his Administration. The Senate is Democratic, and the majority of that body, who have been individually and collectively denounced as traitors worthy of death, and enemies of the Union, by the Bell wing of the Opposition, and the Squatters of the Douglas school, is a breakwater against which, while constituted as present, the waves of fanaticism dash their vain: again, as has often been the case, the tested, despised, abused, and sanguiniferous Democracy is almost a state of anarchy, from which it can never recover itself.

It never did, however, to exhaust the resources of a people, who have always, while the dominant race of the upper class, been dimly told by idleness, pander, and civil war. A portion of them, perhaps, have sought and really understand the liberal ideas of the age, but most of them are plunged in irredeemable ignorance, and are as ignorant of the lives of their neighbors, without taking much trouble, as they are of any other subject.

The great truth to be drawn from all this, and certainly some who are acquainted with the Mexican people, and the mass of the world presented an instance of most rapid degeneracy and decline. Two months ago, though distracted by civil war, we still looked upon the Mexican people as a people of honor, whom, in the common business of life, at least, we could trust. There were still several great banking houses in Mexico, which had been established by native labor, and were yet to be culminated by slave labor, does not even a small credit institution, a higher fixed value and make a more valuable annual return than one possessing advantages wholly culivated by white men. The census shows about 100,000 slaves in the country, and, as far as I can learn, all the foreign capital brought into the country, and the foreign debts of the country, do not exceed \$100,000,000.

It is plain that there is a point reached in population and value of real estate when all the annual send forth swarms of emigrants to the new and cheap lands of the wilderness, thus building up new States with such speed. It begins to be demonstrated by the statistics of population, that the question of price of land governs the direction of emigration more than the writer of the institutions of a new State.

The employment of slave labor involves the necessity of large plantations, instead of small farms, and the occupancy of large tracts prevents that dense population of which is found in the free States. But this does not diminish the prosperity of the State, or reduce its productive capacity—

but it does do this, whether a country is governed by slave or by free labor.

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